



the Ring

"The B.C. spirit has been a lot less gracious than most people in B.C., as individuals, would wish."

Dr. A.R. Dobell, in a submission to the Macdonald royal commission on Canada's economic future, September, 1983

University of Victoria

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'Perilously close to a financial crisis'— Petch

In Vancouver, at the recent installation of Dr. K. George Pedersen as President of the University of British Columbia and Dr. William Saywell as President of Simon Fraser University, UVic President Dr. Howard Petch acted as master of ceremonies. In his introductory remarks, Petch talked about the "precarious state of university financing". **The Ring** feels his message is of sufficient importance to faculty, staff and students at UVic that we are reprinting his Vancouver address in full. The text of his remarks follows.

Your Honour, honourable ministers, distinguished guests and friends of the university community, as president of the University of Victoria it is a great honour for me to welcome you this evening. We are especially pleased to welcome our new Lieutenant-Governor to his first official function within the university community.

This is a special and unique occasion. It is special in that the installation of a president is an important part of the academic life of any university. It is unique in that we are installing at a single ceremony two university presidents: Dr. Knud George Pedersen as President of the University of British Columbia and Dr. William Saywell as President of Simon Fraser University.

This assembly is both ceremonial and joyful. It is ceremonial in that we follow rituals which link us to the past and speak of a heritage common to all universities. It is joyful in that Dr. Pedersen and Dr. Saywell will bring new life and strength to the university community not only in British Columbia, but also in the policy-making processes at the national and international levels.

This gathering, with its attendant representatives from educational establishments both within and without the province, emphasizes the common goals of all learning institutions. In a changing and complex world,



Petch: 'universities could be severely damaged'

it is increasingly important that university leaders should engage in complementary duties and should strive for goals which will benefit both the individual and society. Just as individuals function within social structures, so do individual universities function within an educational framework. The universities must never forget that they are part of a comprehensive educational system linked by common goals and ideals which uphold freedom of enquiry, freedom of thought, and freedom of expression. The ceremony this evening demonstrates the degree to which the province's three public universities are interlocked in a common endeavor and will, I hope, usher in a new era of cooperation between them.

Each new president brings to his office outstanding academic credentials, extensive and varied experience,

and personal qualities of the highest order. Yet the future success of Dr. Pedersen and Dr. Saywell, indeed the very future of the universities in this province, will depend to a large degree upon the support you, the members of this audience and the public at large, provide for our universities in the months and years ahead.

Canada is beginning to emerge from the worst recession since the great depression of the 1930's. This province has been particularly hard hit because of its heavy reliance on resource-based industry and the provincial government has now introduced comprehensive and dramatic policies to implement financial restraint in the public sector.

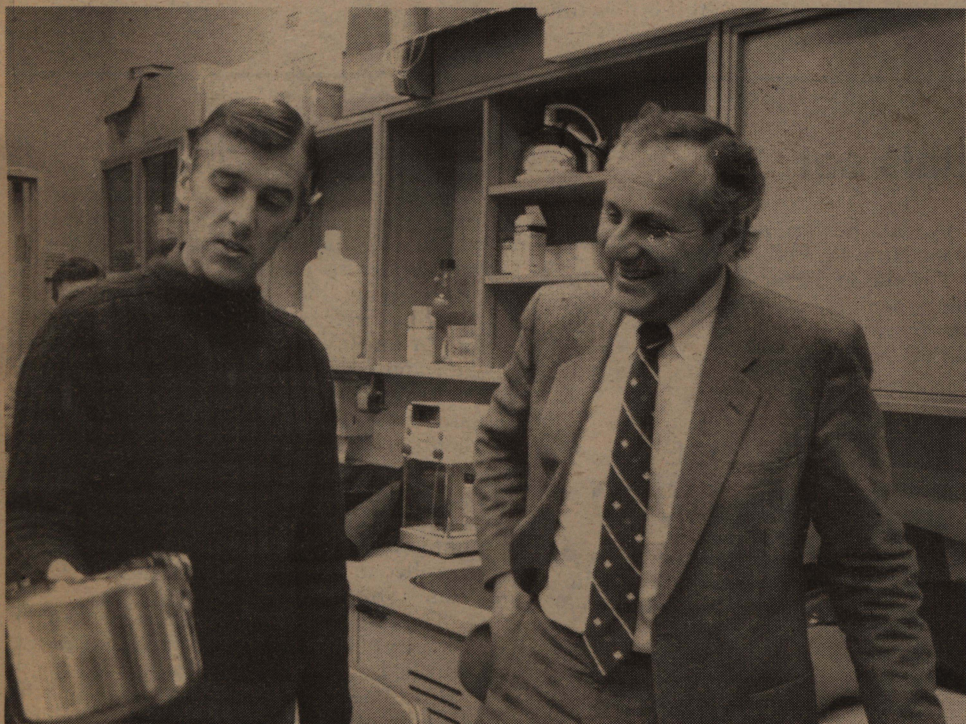
Because of past funding practises, the universities could be severely damaged by this restraint program. Unlike some areas of the public sector where, after correcting for inflation, the unit cost has been allowed to increase by 40 to 60 per cent over the past 10 years, the grants to the universities have not kept up with the combined effects of inflation and growth in student numbers.

The operating grant per weighted full-time-equivalent student declined at each of the universities between 1972-73 and 1982-83; for example, by 23 per cent at the University of Victoria for which I have the exact figures.

Coming on top of this steady erosion in government financial support, the imposition of a freeze in the current government grant at last year's level and the possibility of a 5 per cent cut in the grant next year have brought the universities perilously close to a financial crisis.

This is neither the time nor the place to describe in detail the precarious state of university financing. Suffice it to say that the months ahead will see decisions taken which will affect the quality and nature of our public universities for decades.

The outlook is grim. It is a measure of the quality of these two individuals, Dr. Pedersen and Dr. Saywell, that they are prepared to accept new responsibilities in such difficult times.



UVic's international expert on hypothermia, Dr. John Hayward, left, brings a smile to Senator Jack Austin, Minister of State for Social Development, during a visit by the Vancouver-based federal cabinet minister. Biology professor Hayward is holding the "Heat Treat", the latest entry by the UVic inventor into the fight against the effects of hypothermia. Austin came to campus during National Universities Week to meet with UVic administrators, learn about concerns regarding federal funding of UVic research and talk with AMS President Brian Stevenson and members of the UVic Liberal Club.

Scientists worried about underfunding

It is a matter of "urgent national priority" that the trend of persistent underfunding of universities be reversed, says the Academy of Science of the Royal Society of Canada.

The Academy is made up of 600 distinguished scientists from government, industry and universities, elected as Fellows in recognition of their sustained record of excellence in scientific research.

The underfunding of universities across Canada has had particularly deleterious effects on Canada's present and future scientific effort, says the Academy in a statement.

The Academy feels that the universities' natural and correct response of protecting human resources during this period of underfunding has had a particularly severe effect on the teaching of science which relies heavily on supplies and equipment.

"At the same time universities are under unprecedented pressure to accept more students in order to fill the manpower needs for our technological future.

"As a result the ability of the universities to offer practical laboratory instruction of high quality has been seriously eroded. Students can no longer be guaranteed that they will be exposed first-hand to the most up-to-date techniques and state-of-the-art apparatus in use in industry.

"The underfunding of universities is also having an immediate effect on our national research effort. As a result of the commitment of governments to increased expenditures on research and development, increased funds are available to researchers in faculties of science and engineering in Canadian universities.

"The value of these increased funds, however, has been seriously compromised by the erosion of the infrastructure within which the research is carried out.

The Academy warns that if the trends are not reversed, "we will continue to erode our existing important base in science in the universities and we will compromise our future in science and technology in Canada."

Practicing lawyer becomes Ombudsperson

By John Durkin

Joy Illington is the first lawyer to be hired as an Ombudsperson and is also the first person from outside the UVic community to fill the AMS post.

Illington already has noticed an increase in students coming for quasi-legal advice such as consumer complaints. Of course, given the state of student funding in B.C., complaints about student loans are also up. "The problem with the student loans is the retroactive provisions which are clearly unfair," says Illington.

"I have been in touch with the two other Ombudsmen in B.C.," explains Illington. "One of the things we have discussed is taking a challenge concerning the retroactive nature of the changes to the courts. So many students have been disqualified."

While the position of Ombudsperson does not usually involve issues of a strictly legal nature, Illington feels that her legal training will be very helpful in the position. "Many of the concerns involve problem solving and investigative work rather than advocacy," says Illington. "The first two have been important parts of my training."

The reasons that people come to the Ombudsperson vary but most involve situations where students have exhausted personal resources or are anxious about dealing with an issue and feel they need someone to intervene between them and the faculty or administrative member.

According to Illington the problems that students bring are not usually complaints about faculty or staff in any personal sense.

"Problems tend to involve issues like interpretation of admission policy or student visas. There are problems involving Native Students and the Department of Indian Affairs, problems with deferred exams, travel, reviews of grades, overcrowding and improper teaching locations, parking, and transfer credits," she explains.

Most of these issues are settled through negotiation. "I have yet to use Hollywood courtroom tactics," says Illington. "However, in one case an administrative official said at the opening of our meeting that he didn't want any courtroom tactics, indicating that he might have been concerned."

"The emphasis of the office is to ensure that people are treated fairly by personnel and politics. This doesn't mean that I am going to agree with the student's grievances nor does it mean that people have to tremble when they hear me on the phone."

"I have really been impressed with the university community's commitment to maintaining fairness. I have been asked to address the orientation meetings of new faculty and of residence student advisors. I take these as positive signs that the university want to show as many as possible the problem-solving routes that are available."

An understanding of Illington's approach to her job can be gained from considering her reason for applying given that the position does take her away from a busy legal career. "It is a very positive job," she explains. "Students are going in a positive direction and it is heartening to remove any obstacles from their path."

"In my law office many of the people I meet have very damaged lives and negative expectations of their future. Working as Ombudsperson is more constructive and helps to balance my life."

Illington feels that coming from outside UVic is an asset to her. "I came to this university with no preconceptions about departments or professors."

She received both her undergraduate degree and her law degree (1977) from UBC and considers her academic background also to be relevant in her position. "It is useful to have attended a professional school at a university. I feel that I have gone through the gamut of student life."

Because of her legal commitments, Illington yet does not have regular office hours although she does come to the university three days a week and students can contact her during any day for an appointment. Her office is Rm. 133 of the SUB and her phone number is 721-8357. If she is not in her office when students phone, their calls will be routed to the AMS office. Illington will try to return all phone calls the same day. By 1984 she will be available on three regular days. She will continue with her private law practice as well.

Illington is not concerned about whether she is called Ombudsman or Ombudsperson. "The AMS calls the position Ombudsperson, but as far as I am concerned the term Ombudsman is non-sexist. I use both."

Illington even has a bit of legal advice for all students. "Remember that the large print giveth and the small print taketh away." In other words, read the small print.



Durkin photo

Illington: 'it's a very positive job'

Grading complaints top Ombudsman's list

The Annual Report of the Ombudsperson for the period May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 has been released.

The report was submitted by Peter Holmes, 1982-83 Ombudsperson, and shows that there were 228 formal requests for assistance made to the Ombudsperson for that period. This represented an increase of 30 per cent over the previous 12-month period.

Thirty-one per cent of the cases had to do with grading. Concerns about professional standards which involved teaching and behavioral standards and conflicts between student and instructor were the next most common at seventeen per cent. Financial and

residence issues followed at eleven per cent.

Of the 228 cases, only eight involved a recommendation that was not accepted while 31 of the cases were not substantiated.

Holmes feels that the Ombudsperson at UVic lacks a significant feature, namely the unobstructed power to gather information. This lack of power has led to a certain amount of frustration for Holmes and for his predecessors. Holmes sees the university administration's hesitancy to grant such powers as having been a good thing initially as the position of Ombudsperson had not proven itself. However, he believes that it is now time for a change.

Holmes recognizes that if the university administration was to grant the Ombudsperson power of access to information, then the university would have to have a say in the selection of the Ombudsperson. In addition a mechanism of accountability to the Senate and to the Board of Governors would have to be added to the present supervision by the Alma Mater Society (AMS) Board of Governors. Holmes also sees the possibility of the university sharing in the financial support of the Ombudsperson position.

In closing he invites "the Alma Mater Society and the University to discuss together these timely suggestions."

Faculty recitals set

"Something for everybody" could well be the subtitle of this year's Chamber Music Series presented by the School of Music, with each program in the four-recital series containing selections from the Baroque, Classical, Romantic, and 20th Century repertoire.

Featured artists in the series are members of the School's widely recognized performance faculty. All performances start at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall of the Music Building.

Programmed for the first recital, which takes place tonight are Bach's *Sonata in A, BWV 1032* for baroque flute and harpsichord; *Duo for Trumpet and Percussion* by Sydeman; *Agadío and Rondo, K. 617*, for flute, oboe, viola, cello, and celeste, by Mozart; Bartók's *Roumanian Dance No. 1, Op. 8A* for piano; and Rubinstein's *Sonata in f minor, Op. 49*, for viola and piano.

Performers include Elissa Poole (baroque flute), Lanny Pollet (flute), Donald Hyder (oboe), Louis Ranger (trumpet), Jaroslav Karlovsky (viola), Linda Hougland-Daniels (cello), Salvador Ferreras (percussion), Bruce Vogt (piano, celeste), Robin Wood (piano) and Erich Schwandt (harpsichord).

Further performances in the series take place Nov. 18, Feb. 17, and March 29.

Tickets, at \$4 for adults and \$2 for students, seniors, and the disabled, are available from the School of Music and other outlets.

Enrolment tops 11,000

At the beginning of October, there were 11,382 students enrolled at UVic, an increase of 3.9 per cent from enrolment figures for October of 1982.

There are 1,115 graduate students enrolled, up 3.6 per cent over 1982 and 10,267 undergraduates, up 3.9 per cent. There are 589 full-time graduate students, up 8.1 per cent while 478 part-time graduates have enrolled, down slightly from 1982.

Full-time undergraduate enrolment stands at 6,871 students, an increase of 6.7 per cent, while part-time enrolment accounts for 3,396 undergraduates, down marginally by 1.4 per cent from 1982.

The decrease in part-time enrolment is the first in many years and several factors may account for it, says Administrative Registrar Gordon Smiley. He points to a decline in off-campus registrations due to cutbacks in courses offered by UVic throughout the province. The cuts in courses were caused by the provincial government's cut, by 30 per cent, in funding for university programs in non-metropolitan areas. "The change in student aid regulations under which students must take 12 units to be eligible for aid may also be a factor," says Smiley.

The Faculty of Arts and Science is handling the bulk of the increase in undergraduate enrolment. There are 7,005 students enrolled in Arts and Science, up 6.5 per cent from 1982.

The largest percentage increase is in the Faculty of Fine Arts where 957 students are enrolled, up 9.5 per cent from 1982.

Enrolment has dropped off in the Faculty of Education where 1,327 students are enrolled, a 9.6 per cent decrease from 1982.

In the Faculty of Human and Social Development and the Faculty of Law where strict enrolment limits are in effect, there was little change in enrolment.

Official 1983-84 enrolment figures will be tabulated for Dec. 1.

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Being a parent these days is not easy. But it has its rewards. In the case of a study in the Psychology Department involving parents of children aged 7 to 11, the reward could be \$200. **Anthony Risser** (Psychology) has put out a call to parents to participate in a study of the everyday problems and issues involving parenting young children in the Victoria area. Time involved is about an hour and 15 minutes with all participating families eligible for a prize of \$200 to be drawn for at the conclusion of the study. If you have a child 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11 and if he or she does not have a serious medical or behavioral disability, you are eligible. Anyone interested can contact Risser at 721-7525 or at 595-2375 after 6 p.m.

This week the Faculty of Engineering moved from the Sedgewick Building, without fanfare, into the Campus Services Building beside the Campus Shop. Dean of Engineering **Dr. Len Bruton**, **Dr. Andreas Antoniou**, chairman of Electrical Engineering and faculty engineer **G. Csanyi-Fritz** and their staff are now in the space formerly occupied by a campus branch of the Bank of Montreal. Tenders for a science and engineering building which will become the permanent home of the Faculty of Engineering are scheduled to be called for in October.

Operation Solidarity is unveiling a "People's Charter of Rights" at a rally starting at 4 p.m. Oct. 15 at the courthouse on Burdett Street in downtown Victoria, says UVic Faculty Association President **Dr. Gordon Shrimpton** (Classics). He explains that the charter is a proposed replacement for Bill 27 which dismantles the B.C. Human Rights Commission and Branch. The Faculty Association is a member of Operation Solidarity and Shrimpton is hoping that faculty members will turn out for the rally.

Rick Crawley has been named head women's rowing coach for the 1983-84 season. Crawley replaces **Ted Daigneault** who resigned in 1982 to devote more time to his Victoria law practice and Canadian team coaching duties. Crawley's appointment was made possible by a three-way, cost-sharing arrangement among the Coaching Association of Canada, the B.C. Recreation and Sport Branch and UVic. The 34-year-old Crawley was a three-time national team member and a member of the 1976 Olympic team. He served as head coach of the Calgary Rowing Club from 1980 to 1982.

A leading authority on academic freedom says **Dr. Pat McGeer**, Minister of Universities, Science and Communications, was talking nonsense in recent remarks about faculty tenure. **Dr. Michiel Horn** of the University of Toronto spoke during a panel discussion on academic freedom during National Universities Week at UVic. Horn, appointed by the Canadian Association of University Teachers to investigate academic freedom, said it was annoying to hear a senior cabinet minister make remarks suggesting professorial tenure was one thing when universities were largely privately financed and another when they were publicly funded. And while McGeer said he knew of no attacks upon academic freedom, Horn said his research and publishing proved there was no shortage of attacks. Academic freedom was attacked by administrators, boards of governors, students, politicians and even academic colleagues, said Horn. He urged academics in B.C. to insist on specific exclusion from Bill 3—the Public Sector Restraint Act—if, as seemed the case, the government did not have the universities in mind when the bill was proposed. "Under-the-table promises of exclusion are not enough," said Horn.

Looking for a part-time job? University Extension needs markers for Nursing 301 assignments. Minimum qualifications are a B.S.N. with preference given to those currently working on a M.S.N. degree. For more information, contact **Dr. Faith Collins** in Extension at local 8458.



Eagle is one of many elusive birds photographed by Fitzharris

Watersong opens at Maltwood

Tim Fitzharris has combined a love of the outdoors, a knowledge of natural history, patience and a high degree of photographic skill to produce a portfolio of breathtaking nature photographs.

An exhibition of his photographs, *Water Song*, opens today at the Maltwood Art Museum and Gallery.

Displayed are about 60 photographs of water birds, taken over several years. In the dramatic photos Fitzharris captures elusive birds of western and northern waters.

It has been a busy year for the 35-year-old, Victoria-based photographer.

Along with the exhibit, he has completed three books this year, *The Island: A Natural History of Vancouver Island*, *The Adventure of Nature Photography* and *The Wild Prairie*.

The Island is available at the Campus Bookstore

Fitzharris was born in Indiana and grew up in Montreal. He taught in public and high schools for six years and also took

courses in biology and natural history at the University of Waterloo. His interest in nature photography goes back about 10 years.

The Island includes photos of the birds, animals and beauty of Vancouver Island. From blinds which he has designed he has caught marmots, eagles and whales in dramatic poses.

Fitzharris explains that nature photography takes planning and research. "You have to know the natural history of an animal in order to find it," he says.

"I always go out to shoot with a specific goal in mind but the photographs are the result of about a 50-50 ratio between planned shots and chance encounters."

Fitzharris has worked from his blinds on cliffs and on lakes and rivers across western Canada. The results are impressive. He has had four photographs published as covers of *Audobon*, the prestigious journal published by the National Audobon Society.

Electra for lunch

Sophocles' *Electra*, directed by graduate theatre student Stephen Malloy, is the first of two free lunch-time plays in the fall production schedule of the Theatre Department. The version, to be presented from Oct. 17 to 21 at 12:30 p.m. in the Chief Dan George Theatre, has been taken from a modern adaptation of 10 Greek plays by John Barton.

In the play, Electra and her brother Orestes, kill their mother and her lover to avenge the murder of their father, Agamemnon.

The production will be carried out

in mask, with minimal settings, no lighting changes and live music in an attempt to recapture some of the flavor of the original Greek production.

M. Joan MacLean is featured as Electra while Louise Young is Clytemnestra, Maia Bent is Chrysothemis and Keith Provost is Orestes.

The chorus includes Roberta Conklin, Doris Pfister, Sandra Ashton, Catherine de Grosbois, Teresa Norris and Sandra Carignan.



Dogs are welcome on the UVic campus, but they must be under the proper care and control of owners at all times. The dog above is obeying the rules but there are many dog owners who do not follow the regulations and they are causing problems, says Tom O'Connor, manager of Traffic and Security. "Too many people bring their dogs to campus and let them run free or else tie them up and leave them," says O'Connor. "That is not allowed." O'Connor points out that dogs tied up and left on their own can constitute a hazard.

The Board of Governors reports the following proceedings from the regular meeting of Sept 19, 1983.

Resignations

The Board of Governors acknowledged receipt of the following resignations, effective as shown:

M. Louise Mirlin, assistant to the director Cooperative Education Programs, effective Sept. 7, 1983.

Terence M. Rickwood, assistant professor, Slavonic Studies, effective August 31, 1983.

Special Appointments

Marcus A. Bell, associate professor, Department of Biology, reappointed director, Environmental Studies Program, effective July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1985.

Special Appointment—Cancellation

Appointment of Peter O. Evans as acting chairman, Department of Communications and Social Foundations to be effective Jan. 1, 1984, cancelled.

New appointment—Administrative and Academic Professional

Horst Mann, C.G.A., Victoria, B.C., appointed manager, Food Services, effective Sept. 1, 1983, for the usual probationary period.

The Senate reports the following proceedings from the 201st meeting of Sept. 14, 1983.

Convocation, June 1984

The Senate has set aside Friday, June 1 in addition to Saturday, June 2 for the spring 1984 Convocation ceremonies.

Senate Committee on Planning

The Senate altered the terms of reference for the Senate Committee on Planning and reduced its size from 22 members to 13, by reducing the number of faculty members from 7 to 5 and the number of deans to one dean nominated by and from the deans annually. Nevertheless, the deans of the Faculties as well as the university librarian (a voting member until now), and the director of University Extension will have the right to attend, without vote, meetings of the committee if they choose and will receive the agenda and minutes of all meetings.

notices

Members of the Faculty Club and their guests are invited to gourmet dinners Oct. 15 and 21 at the Club. The evening of food and wine begins at 7:15 p.m. with dinners by reservation only. More information is available at the Club, telephone 721-7935. Also scheduled is a Family Halloween Party for Club members and their guests, Oct. 28. There is a buffet dinner from 5 p.m., prizes for best children's costumes and fireworks after dinner.

The Department of Athletics and Recreational Services in conjunction with the Royal Bank Junior Olympics Program will host a multi-sport clinic for youngsters nine to 16 years of age Oct. 15 from 9 a.m. through 4:30 p.m. at the McKinnon Gym. Clinic sports include volleyball, field hockey, soccer, basketball and cross-country running. The format provides young people with the opportunity to see the Olympic sport skills demonstrated by expert coaches in addition to performing the skills under the guidance of clinicians.

NSERC visits

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), Canada's largest federal granting agency supporting university research, will visit UVic, SFU and UBC from Oct. 17 to 19.

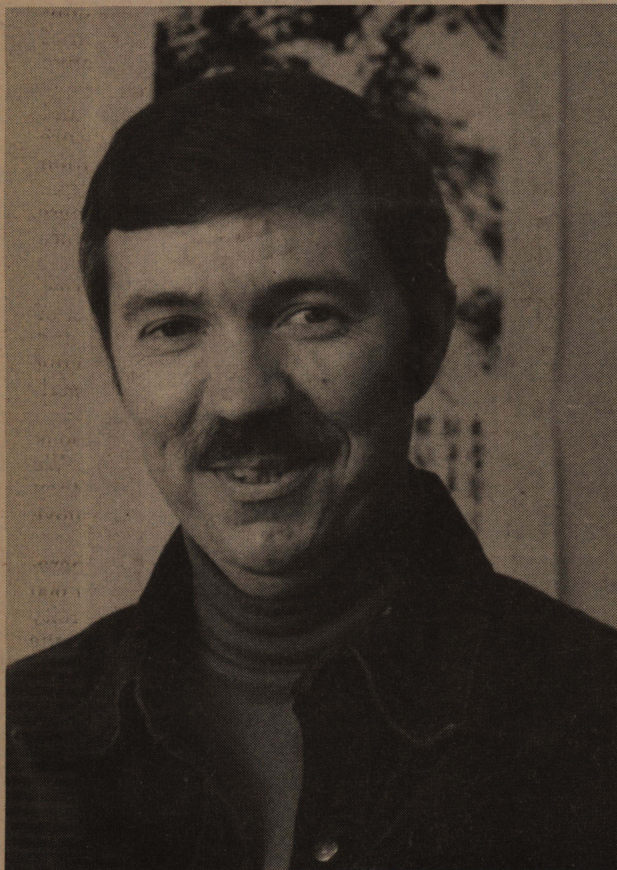
An open session, at which students and faculty may question Council members directly about NSERC policies, will be held in the Green Room of the Commons Block at 2:45 p.m., Oct. 17.

Council members will spend Oct. 17 at UVic where in 1982-83, NSERC awarded \$2.8 million in research grants and scholarships.

Inside China today:

...from Dr. Jan Walls, diplomat and Chinese scholar

By Edith Knott



Walls: China bombarded by non-Chinese cultural stimuli

UVic was pleased this summer to welcome back Dr. Jan Walls, Director of Pacific and Oriental Studies, who returned from a two-year tour of duty at the Canadian Embassy in Peking where he was First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs.

Fluent in Mandarin and a specialist in Chinese cultural history and literature, Walls had written extensively on China and visited that country several times before being offered the two-year posting by the federal Department of External Affairs. He is particularly fascinated by Chinese folk art and mass media and the impact of cultural and other contacts between the Eastern and Western world.

As first secretary in Peking, he was responsible for all governmental exchange projects between Canada and China and helped to co-ordinate 32 cultural exchange projects for 1982-83 involving delegations of writers, translators, artists, photographers and musicians as well as students, teachers, technical experts and athletes.

One result of Walls' efforts was the opening in Peking of a language training centre jointly operated by Canada and China. The centre will give language preparation in English and French to Chinese citizens coming to Canada to study economic management in forestry and agriculture. Another project he helped to set up was a sister province relationship between Alberta and the Chinese province of Heilongjiang both provinces which grow wheat and have large oil reserves. Alberta now sells Heilongjiang malting barley and cowhide for leatherwork, and welcomes trainees from Heilongjiang to study agricultural science and other disciplines. Eastern Canada, too, benefited from the program of exchanges co-ordinated by Walls, with one example being an exhibit of traditional Chinese science and technology arranged through the Ontario Science Centre and displayed in Toronto.

During an interview shortly after his return to Victoria in July, Walls expressed his hope that his two years in Peking working as a go-between for Chinese and Canadian bureaucracies will enable him to contribute towards Canada's, and especially Victoria's and UVic's role in the emerging social, cultural, economic community in the Pacific region.

When he arrived in China to begin his posting in 1981, he found a country bombarded by non-Chinese cultural stimuli, a complete contrast with only a few years earlier.

"Modernization is the catchword all over China," he says. "The leadership in China still profess faith in the principles of socialism but they seem willing to experiment with different and innovative ways of making their economy and society perform so as to modernize China in the shortest possible time."

"Many Chinese feel they have not enjoyed such stability for many decades. The population is relatively happy with the state of things compared to what they have

been, but increasingly, exposure to life, culture and standards of living in Japan and the West has created new sources of discontent."

Movies, magazines, books, television and clothes are flooding into China from the West and Eastern Europe and Japan. Both television and foreign and locally produced movies are extremely popular, while hundreds of magazines on sale contain feature articles and serials on life in the West and in Japan. "The movie *E.T.* was a great hit in Peking and Alfred Hitchcock movies are popular all over China... Translations of Western literature are avidly read, including *Roots* by Alex Haley, which was a best-seller in its Chinese translation. Science fiction is also popular."

Western fashions promoted by state leaders

Attention to fashion has become a concern even of the Chinese state leaders, Walls found. "In Peking this summer there was a Chinese fashion show where colorful western-style dresses, skirts, blouses, suits and sports jackets were displayed. The fashion show was presented by the Chinese for Chinese audiences, and was attended by state leaders who encouraged the population to be attentive to their dress."

English, he says, is undisputably the most popular foreign language in China, with almost every young person in that country either learning the language from television, or studying on any one of dozens of English language courses on radio. "The Chinese consider English to be the major international language and indispensable both for national modernization and personal advancement."

In certain aspects, the China of today, described by Walls, remains a traditional and conservative society. The Chinese have always had a reverence for learning, he explains, and education is highly competitive with only about three per cent of the population entering university. Parents insist that children persevere in study and once they enter school children have almost no time for recreation. X-rated movies are not shown. While almost all women in China work, the Chinese will not deny that most women are still paid less than men. Politically, women hold responsible positions in collectives but few are in high leadership. Domestically, says Walls, there is more equality—husbands and wives generally share grocery shopping and cooking, and if lucky, they have a parent or in-law who helps with household chores and child-rearing.

However, in the areas of agriculture, economics, culture, industry and trade, modernization is the catchword all over China. "The leadership in China still professes faith in the principle of Marxist-socialism but they seem willing to experiment with different and innovative ways of making their economy and society perform so as to modernize China in the shortest possible time."

Eighty per cent of the population is directly involved in agriculture and food production, as China continues to feed about one-quarter of mankind on about one-twentieth of mankind's living space. "Still, it's safe to say there is enough to eat all over China. The staple food in South China is rice, but in the north it's wheat, which is made into such commodities as noodles and steamed bread. Protein consists mostly of vegetable and especially soybean products. The average Chinese person consumes far less fish, meat and poultry than we would consider necessary, yet they are quite healthy."

Chinese government fights unemployment, encourages private enterprise

How to motivate the population and create incentive to produce more goods and services has been a subject of great discussion and debate in China in recent years. The Chinese government now encourages all enterprises, large and small, including state and locally-run collectives to operate their enterprises on a contract basis.

"For example, a peasant family will contract itself to produce a certain amount of food or livestock on a certain amount of land set aside for their responsibility. They must produce at least the amount they contract for or bear the responsibility for the loss. If they exceed their contract quota they are permitted to sell this extra produce in the burgeoning free markets."

"Peasant families have both a 'responsibility plot' and a 'private plot' which they can put to whatever use they want. By working very hard they raise extra produce. Nothing is wasted and handicrafts such as baskets and brooms are made from stalks of wheat and cane sugar to be sold in the free markets. In an effort to raise the peasants' standard of living, the government not only encourages such enterprise but has also increased the

price paid to peasants for their produce. A new phenomenon is appearing. For the first time in 30 years there are a few wealthy peasants.

"In the past few years the government of China has acknowledged that unemployment or 'the inability of the government to place young people in state enterprise positions' has been high. (The official term is not unemployed but 'awaiting assignment'.) They now encourage young school graduates and others to set up small enterprises. The free markets and individual enterprises have made a great contribution to the recent rise in the standard of living all over China because those who would otherwise be unproductive are earning money and increasing the supply of goods and services available to other people."

Early retirement is another measure officially encouraged all over China in an effort to resolve the unemployment problem. "In many industries the encouragement takes the form of guaranteeing a job for the retiree's child. In the cities, pensions are paid to factory workers at a stipulated percentage of income at retirement."

Increasingly, found Walls, China is taking on the appearance of a mixed economy where larger state-run enterprises and local collectives operate side by side with smaller private enterprises. A fairly recent development is the establishment of joint ventures between the Chinese government and foreign corporations to establish hotels and factories. A famous western manufacturer of running shoes has a joint venture for producing its shoes in China, mostly for export. A new Chinese white wine called 'Dynasty' is the product of a joint venture between a French wine producer and the Chinese government. "To my uncultivated palate, it is nearly indistinguishable from good German or Austrian white wine." Another area of economic joint venture is oil exploration, with Japanese, British, Canadian, U.S. and multinational oil companies all exploring offshore and onshore for oil.

As China becomes increasingly able to afford to import foreign technology and goods, it is becoming an exciting potential market, believes the Director of UVic's Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies. The wealth of information which he brings back with him about China's rapidly changing society will be of value to British Columbia and Victoria, as China develops as a trading partner. B.C. in particular among Canadian provinces may be in a position to prosper from such a partnership, he points out, as nearly all Canadian exports to China will come through B.C. ports.

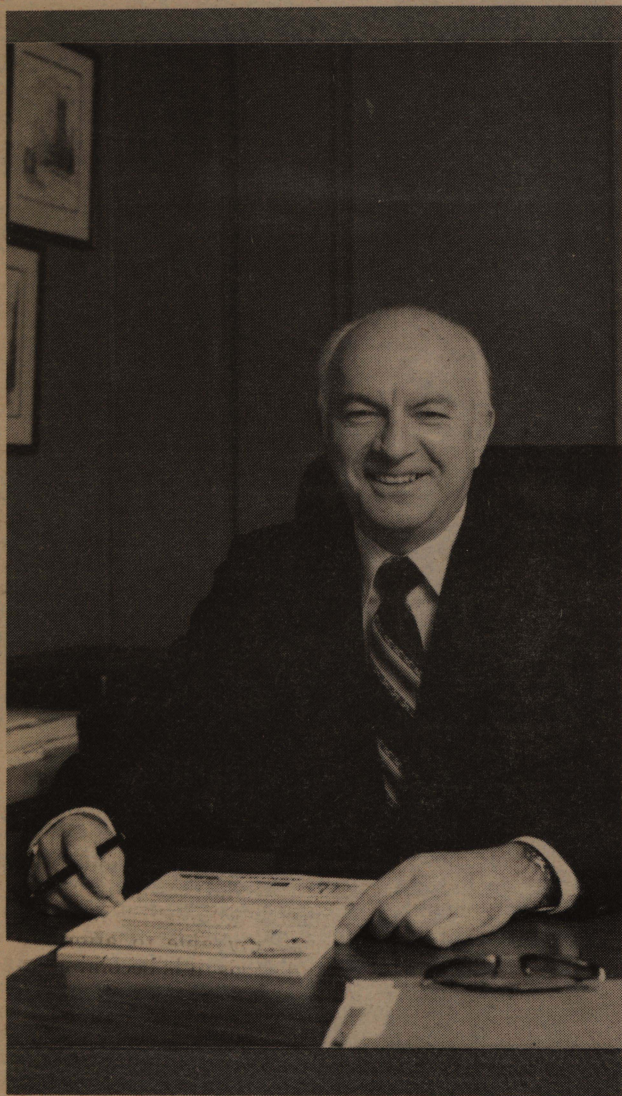


Walls, the former home of the late Madame Soong Ching Ling, one of women's rights and children's welfare. UVic received nation-wide attention with delegation to Peking for a special Convocation to confer an honorary degree on M. two-year tour of duty in Peking as First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs Pacific and Oriental Studies at UVic, Walls is fluent in Mandarin and a specialist

Today: two viewpoints

...and Dr. Arthur Kratzmann, co-ordinator of exchanges

By Donna Danylchuk



Kratzmann: 'from peasant to president, they are gracious'

Among the delegation of five professors of Education who flew to Shanghai, China in May for three weeks of seminars and guest lectures was Dr. Arthur Kratzmann, co-ordinator of UVic's blossoming exchange program with East China Normal University in Shanghai.

UVic and ECNU in Shanghai have a 'sister' relationship and have been building a strong program of academic exchanges since 1981, when the first UVic delegation to ECNU was headed by UVic president Dr. Howard Petch. ECNU is one of two universities in China singled out by the Ministry of Education in Peking to initiate new education programs and research projects as part of the development of science and technology in China's modernization program. The UVic-ECNU connection was strengthened during 1983 with the month-long visit by 13 Chinese professors to UVic in February followed by the delegation of which Kratzmann formed a part. During the visits, professors from the two universities met formally and informally to discuss development of joint research projects in research design, evaluation and measurement, educational administration, curriculum studies, professional programs and education extension. The research projects and travel are being funded by the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa, which has committed \$250,000 to the program over four years.

Following his return from Shanghai, Kratzmann gave an illuminating and enthusiastic personal account of his trip to China and meetings with the Chinese people. The following are some of his observations:

"From factory workers to professors, everybody is pleasant in China. It is a tradition in the country. They know how to accommodate other people and be gracious. There is much to be learned from the Chinese, but this is the lasting impression among a host of impressions.

"They are exceedingly kind people. There are 12 million in Shanghai, yet they have hardly or never heard of a homicide squad and don't know much about assault or robbery. Most of the effort is in traffic control. Shanghai is hopelessly crowded and the truck is king of the road. Pedestrians beware! They can't have normal traffic laws and it's every man for himself. The pedestrian is never right, and the street is a symphony of bells and horns.

"The day in China starts at 6 a.m., with loudspeakers. You can never sleep beyond six and university classes start at 7:15, leaving an hour for shopping, breakfast and exercise. They do their shopping every day at the market. For exercise they jog, run, do calisthenics and do T'ai Chi. One would go to the park and notice thousands of people doing calisthenics.

"It is not just population congestion that produces the polite behaviour that helps the Chinese survive in such crowded conditions. The behaviour has a certain moral

basis. They don't understand why we don't have courses in moral education. They spend a lot of time praising the contributions of other people. Of course, they are doing so under a political regime, but it is also a tradition of Confucianism and the Golden Rule. Everybody thanks everybody.

"They have an absolute thirst for knowledge and hundreds of people turn up for public lectures. They are trying to make up for the past lost years in education that occurred during the Great Cultural Revolution. There are many grim stories from this period—there were tortures of academics and family suicides. Since 1976, when the universities started up again, there have been shortages of learned people and books in libraries. Now universities are even hiring their own Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Education graduates to teach, and people in China think nothing of picking up and moving to get knowledge, leaving families behind for long periods of time.

"In Shanghai, 99 out of 100 people on the street look alike. Their clothing is alike. One explained to me 'We find our privacy in our sameness.' On the street they respect your privacy, but the moment you make a move they show their curiosity about you.

"In China it is common for three or even four generations to live together in one home. A home of 500 or 600 square feet would be large—the size of a university dean's home. Our delegation was very honored to be the first non-Chinese people ever to be invited to a family dinner in the home of ECNU vice-president Xiao Ting-g... another highlight of the trip, a very special event, was a trip to the home of Madame Soong Ching Ling (UVic received nation-wide publicity within China in 1981 when the UVic delegation led by Dr. Petch held a special Convocation in Peking to confer an honorary degree on this stateswoman, now deceased, who was one of the most revered women in China for her leading role in women's rights and children's welfare.) For the Chinese to take us to her home for a tour was a magnificent gesture.

"This trip has absolutely turned me around in terms of commitment to this program. Talking with the Chinese we were able to find a common base and ground. This is the primary importance of this exchange—that groups of people from such disparate cultures and political backgrounds are working together. That is what life is about!

"In China, one almost got the feeling that somebody had programmed all of the people in Shanghai to be nice to five people from UVic, but that of course is impossible. There are 12 million people in Shanghai. Their 'programming' is built in for life. From peasant to president, they are gracious. I'm people-oriented, and I loved them!"



Madame Soong Ching Ling, one of the most revered women in China for her leading role in the national revolution, received nation-wide attention within China when in 1981 President Dr. Howard Petch led a delegation to confer an honorary degree on Madame Soong. Walls returned to UVic this summer from a visit to Shanghai as part of a Cultural and Scientific Affairs with the Canadian Embassy. The director of the Centre for Chinese Studies is a specialist in Chinese cultural history and literature.



These professors from East China Normal University (ECNU) were among a 13-member delegation of ECNU professors who spent a month at UVic early in 1983. A UVic delegation of five professors, led by Kratzmann, flew to Shanghai in May for three weeks of seminars and guest lectures. The blossoming exchange program between UVic and ECNU has been aided by a \$250,000 grant over four years from the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa. ECNU and UVic professors will work on several joint research projects. ECNU and UVic formally established a sister relationship during a visit to Shanghai by a UVic delegation in 1981. The 13-member delegation which came to UVic was the largest delegation in higher education to come to Canada from China in a very long time.

Provincial legislation 'tragically flawed'

By John Driscoll

Economist Dr. A.R. (Rod) Dobell, director of the Centre for Public Sector Studies at UVic, has caused quite a stir with a report highly critical of the provincial government's July 7 budget and its accompanying storm of legislation.

"What's the B.C. Spirit?—Recent Experiences in the Management of Restraint" is a paper presented by Dobell, director of the School of Public Administration, to the Macdonald royal commission on Canada's economic future which held public hearings recently in Victoria.

In his paper Dobell describes the provincial government's downsizing of the public service as "tragically flawed by the classic failure: impatience for results, leading to an unwillingness to invest in the slow process of building trust in an open consultative undertaking".

He also dismisses as meaningless rhetoric the government's claim of bringing in a restraint budget.

"A government which in a bid for re-election (and in response, of course, to massive pressures for substantial job creation measures) commits close to half a billion dollars in expenditures (mostly confirming construction outlays previously announced) on a base of less than \$8 billion is not likely to be able to bring in a budget of expenditure restraint. Nor did it."

With a budget increase of 12.3 per cent, well over twice the rate of inflation, "the July 7 budget can only in jest be called a budget of expenditure restraint," says Dobell.

Dobell attacks two central points of the budget speech, the concept of the employer's ability to pay and the concept of productivity.

"To characterize recent events as somehow reflecting some restrictions on 'ability to pay' rather than personal choice, political discretion or collective priorities is absurd," he says.

"There is no question that government revenues are depressed, but both the use of revenues and the size of revenues are products of political judgement reflecting a reading of community preferences.

"A government which continues to spend millions of dollars on roads to high-income condos in ski resorts while cutting expenditures on salmonid enhancement or reforestation is exercising a discretionary choice, not responding to limits on ability to pay.

"A government which elects to continue work on a domed stadium or Expo 86 or subsidized coal exports and to save a few thousand dollars by cutting the income support to the handicapped is making a statement about priorities, not accepting the dictates of some mythical resource constraint."

Dobell is chairman of the joint productivity committee established under the October 1982 collective agreement between the provincial government and the B.C. Government Employees' Union (BCGEU).

On the question of productivity which Dobell calls a keystone concept of the budget, he says "there is no indication anywhere in the restraint program as to how productivity may be recognized, measured or increased in the public service.

Dobell says both the government and labor are to blame for the current impasse.

He says the B.C. Federation of Labor's demand that no discussions are possible unless the government withdraws the entire package is unrealistic.

"It seems clear to me that no government could afford to back off to that extent, appearing to cave in to opposition protest and extra-parliamentary resistance.

"The labor movement cannot simply hunker down and battle the provincial government for four or five years. None of us can live with a continuing confrontation."

Dobell says the government could consult with its employees on the implementation of downsizing of the civil service, using the existing joint productivity committee, "probably with a new chairman" as a forum for these discussions.

He says the government should refer the key elements of its legislation—the wage restraint package, the centralization package and the deregulation package—to an ad hoc legislative committee for study.

Provincial ministers had a legitimate and wholly understandable desire to take some action in the face of pressing financial problems, he says.

"Ministers shared, it appears, with the general public, a vague but substantial resentment of the public service. More particularly, they were determined to cut through some of the constraints they perceived to be created by militant unionism in the public sector."

Dobell adds, however, that "it is hard to avoid the feeling that there is some element of vengeance, vendetta and vindictiveness underlying the overall program."

He accuses the government of having "a distorted perception of the distinction between private sector and public sector roles.

"This mind-set decrees that those who turn back odometers in order to turn bigger profits are creating wealth, while those who work at salmonid enhancement or reforestation or wildlife management or water conservation are merely (at best) redistributing it."

Dobell points out that the distinction between the private and public sectors does not rest on the creation or

consumption of wealth.

"The absurdity of the proposition can be seen in considering the bookkeeping switch of court reporters from salary to contract—by 'privatizing' this activity without changing its function one hardly changes it from a wealth-using to a wealth-creating activity."

He says the government failed to appreciate that public administration involves a collective decision process whose essential feature is the resolution of conflicting interests.

Dobell feels a hint to a possible motive for the attack by government on its institutions is the dispatching of ministers around the world to carry the message that B.C. has turned into a "lean machine" ripe for foreign investment.

"The government's legislation can be seen as part of a campaign to ensure that B.C. becomes a place where foreign investors will not risk any opposition from recalcitrant labor, demanding consumers, or taxes to support social programs."

Dobell says it is most important that consultation be re-established, not just on labor-management issues but on expenditure priorities and on representation of interest groups within the community.

"The government has demonstrated that it is prepared to play hard ball. It was not necessary, in my view, and it was not helpful.

"What is not in dispute, it seems to me, is the necessity for the government now to back off sufficiently that a credible process of consultation and negotiation can be established.

"This will not be easy and it will require considerable concessions on the part of all of those involved, but the alternative—a disruptive and costly clash of interests—would make losers of us all for a long time to come."

Dobell said it might appear on the surface as if the provincial government has followed the book on cutback management. Faced with the prospect of declining revenues relative to expenditure needs, the government considered expenditure priorities and "apparently decided that social services and public service payrolls were the prime targets."

They also looked to other sources of revenue through increased user fees, advocated greater use of volunteers and moved to privatize segments of government service.

Dobell says a key mistake was the judgement that "all this could be done by fiat, in a single authoritative sweep. The need for a bit of planning and a degree of acceptance seems to have overlooked.

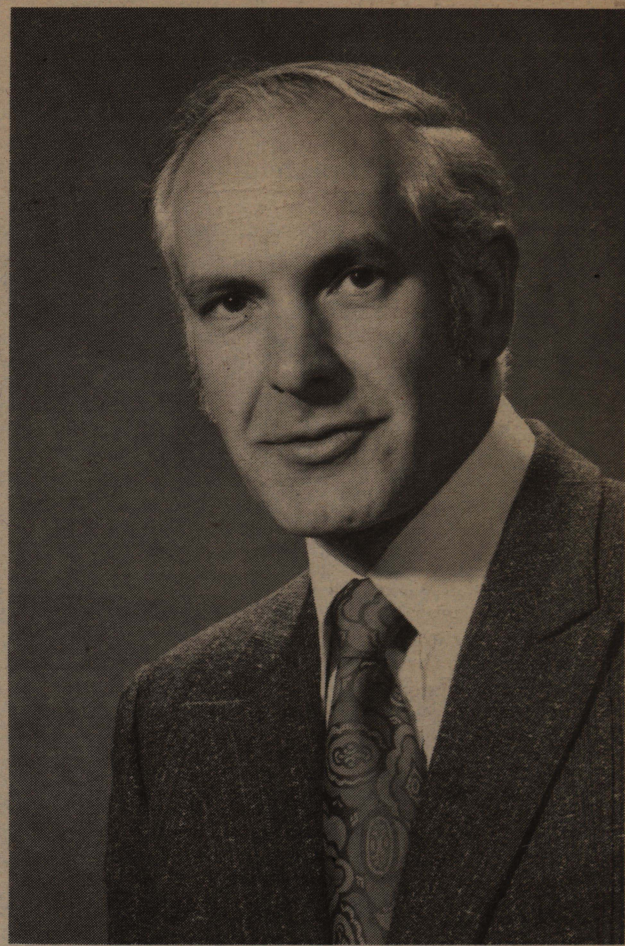
"No coherent action to develop a reasoned process of reassignment of activities and redeployment of people is evident in the process of restraint."

Dobell said the issue is not one of tenure for public servants. "No one can argue for permanent tenure in a specific job in a rigid organizational structure.

"It is not so much its attack on 'no-layoff' provisions as its failure to honor an organizational obligation to search diligently, openly and co-operatively for transfer and redeployment opportunities that condemns the B.C. government's downsizing policies as badly-managed."

"The tragedy of the restraint program is that six weeks after a series of measures shattering any prospect of a continued co-operative, consultative, participatory approach to labor-management issues, the government is hiring a local firm of consultants to teach ministers, deputies and assistant-deputy ministers about 'organizational downsizing'.

"The key prerequisite to organizational effectiveness is open, participatory, co-operative preplanning of



Dobell: hits hard at cutback management

organizational changes, especially those necessary to absorb fiscal restraint."

Centralization is evident in proposed measures giving Cabinet the power to determine where each individual doctor new to the Medical Services Plan might practice; to control school budgets and class sizes individually in every school in the province, individual school programs in every college and institute and individual salaries of senior personnel in every city or municipality; to dispose of human rights cases under the protection of an explicit provision exempting the responsible ministry from any obligation to provide information on this matter; and to assume planning functions previously exercised by regional districts.

Dobell says the controversy surrounding the government's moves has arisen from the government's fundamental premise that the only legitimate social interaction occurs through market transactions and the only legitimate power is the power of property.

"Entrenching individual property rights is consistent with measures to limit the enforcement of consumer rights, employee rights or human rights."

He warns that the attempt to move back to a system of unfettered markets buttressed only by the courts is likely to prove difficult and costly.

"The government is likely to find that both the centralization measures and deregulation measures increase dramatically, rather than reduce, the workload (and the volumes of trivia) flowing to ministers and deputies for resolution.

Dobell's report 'one-sided' says prof

A highly critical analysis of the B.C. government's restraint program by Dr. A.R. (Rod) Dobell is a "one-sided argument" with several facts that are incorrect, according to Dr. Robert Bish of the School of Public Administration.

Speaking at a seminar, Oct. 6, on Dobell's paper, Bish said Dobell failed to take into account that "it is sometimes necessary to throw shocks into the system in order to attempt progress.

Bish cited the example of the policies of Margaret Thatcher, Britain's Prime Minister.

While Bish agreed with Dobell's contention that cutback management in B.C. was done "very badly", he felt Dobell had prejudged the legislation.

He said Dobell had his facts wrong in claiming that the B.C. government was attempting to centralize and control regional planning through Bill 9. "That Bill actually places planning back in the hands of the municipalities," he pointed out.

"There are several errors of fact in this paper and that is what disappoints me," he said.

Dr. James Cutt, acting director of the School of Public Administration, said the B.C. government showed "appalling management" of restraint, but

argued that the legislation contained some good things.

Cutt said in the area of human rights, for example, the system tends to gradually decay from liberal human rights to rigid, coercive rights. "The legislation was a step back from that kind of decay."

Dobell said negotiations between the provincial government and the British Columbia Government Employees' Union (BCGEU) are now the key to ending the classic stalemate between government and labor in B.C.

"The time is now past for a consultative process on the legislation," said Dobell. "I don't know if there is time to negotiate a contract. If there is, the stalemate would be broken and within six months most of the controversy over the legislation would likely have blown over.

Dobell added that if the stalemate continues and a general strike is called in B.C., "it will be a very long time before labor relations in this province resemble anything other than trench warfare.

"The government has decided on a kind of shock therapy and if it leaves lasting pockets of bitterness, it really won't help in the long run."

Pre-professional students were beneficiaries of his guidance

"The record of UVic students writing qualifying examinations for entry into schools of dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine is exceptional, almost embarrassingly good, and this reflects the work that Tom Algard has done."

Dr. John McInerney, chairman of the Department of Biology, was speaking recently of Dr. F. Thomas Algard, 61, who died Sept. 27 of cancer.

War hero, cancer researcher and full professor in the Department of Biology, Algard had taught at UVic from 1964 until his death.

He taught two courses, in histology and embryology, and most pre-professional students took these courses. Algard taught, advised and prepared students for professional programs and whetted their appetite for further study.

"There are a lot of doctors, dentists and veterinarians in B.C. who remember and appreciate the start he gave to them," said McInerney.

UVic students are accepted in professional schools in remarkably high proportions of those who write the qualifying examinations. "This is not widely publicized but it is probably what Tom was proudest of at UVic," said McInerney.

As a member of the medical admissions committee at UBC since 1975, Algard recognized the patterns of success for students entering professional schools and was able to advise UVic students on programs that would be of value.

His area of research, with Dr. Hans van Netten, was in the diagnosis of breast tumors that can be treated with hormones.

Algard and van Netten worked out of a laboratory in Royal Jubilee Hospital and had made significant inroads in their research. Van Netten, a member of the staff at Royal Jubilee, explained that they were refining a biochemical test for detecting tumors that can be treated by hormones.

A paper published by them in the journal, *Cancer*, in 1982, attracted

128 requests for reprints from researchers around the world. They were working on a second paper at the time of Algard's death.

"He worked on the research right up until the end," said van Netten who was a Ph.D. student supervised by Algard at UVic and who has worked with him since 1972.

Algard had a close working relationship with Jubilee and acted as a consultant to the medical staff at that hospital. "The connection between UVic and Jubilee was very important to him," said McInerney. "He referred to his laboratory as a conjoint UVic-Jubilee lab and many UVic students worked there."

Van Netten said the laboratory planned to maintain that close relationship.

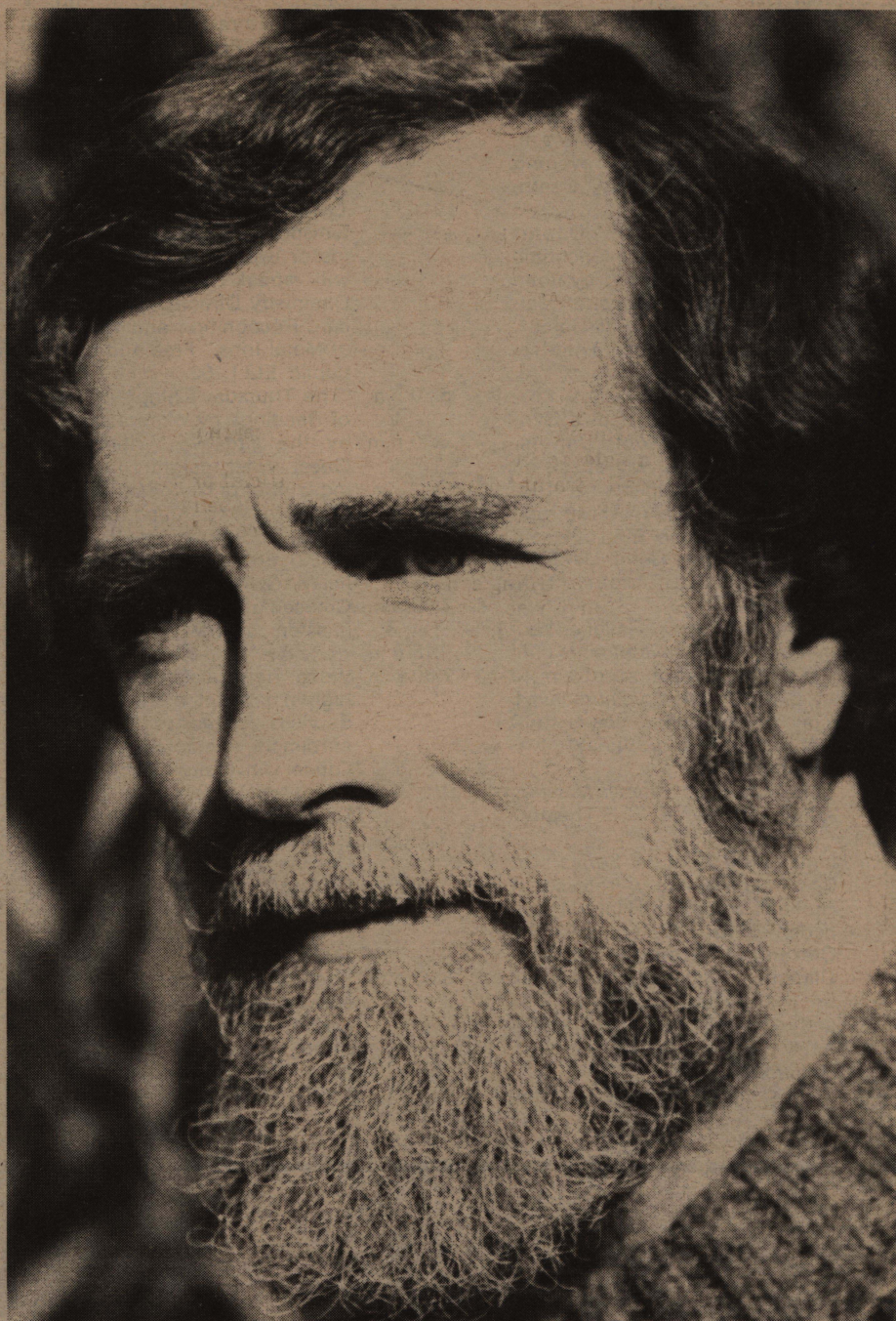
Royal Jubilee Hospital has its own cancer research fund to support research being carried out in its laboratories. Contributions in the memory of Dr. F. Thomas Algard can be made to Royal Jubilee Hospital. Cheques should be clearly marked "for cancer research" and sent to Royal Jubilee Hospital at 1900 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. V8R 1J8.

Born in Colorado, Algard received an honors A.B. from San Jose State in 1947. He received his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1951 and was employed at Stanford University School of Medicine from 1951 to 1963.

Algard served with United States forces in the Second World War, was wounded and received the Purple Heart and Silver Star for bravery.

At UVic for almost 20 years, Algard was active on the executive of the Faculty Association and on numerous university committees. He was a member of the Victoria Medical Research Foundation from 1965 and president of the Foundation from 1970 to 1972.

Surviving are his mother Bernice, wife Anne and daughters Jane and Amy.



Algard: advised future doctors, dentists and veterinarians

UCBC aims at systematic planning

As chairman of the capital planning and development committee of the Universities Council of British Columbia (UCBC), Joe Cunliffe became concerned about the capital development plans of the three universities.

He found no overall plans and poor consultation between the universities on the issue.

Cunliffe, a professional engineer, spent more than 10 years on UVic's Board of Governors (BOG) and was chairman from 1973 to 1981, the period of UVic's most rapid growth. He joined UCBC after resigning from the BOG in 1981.

Armed with his concerns about overall planning, he went to UCBC and they asked his committee to present a proposal. The result is **A Proposal for Strategic Planning**, developed by Cunliffe and UCBC staff.

"We had to do something," says Cunliffe.

"We have a university system funded primarily from taxes. The university system has to vie for funds. Education has to compete with other government ministries. Then the universities have to compete with other educational organizations for their portion.

"The three universities shouldn't also be in competition. We need a universities system in B.C. We can't have three mavericks and expect to get any money."

Funding goes to those most vocal on social change says Cunliffe. "In the past 10 years funding for Health and Welfare has increased in real terms by three per cent while funding for education has decreased by 10 per cent. There has obviously been a shift in emphasis.

"At the university level we need to be able to support our position with the Ministry. In addition the universities have agreed with the Council and with the Ministry to have five-year capital plans."

The Strategic Plan arose from these concerns. In the words of the Plan, "the three universities would each prepare a long-range or strategic plan. These plans together with input from the Ministry and Treasury Board would be incorporated in the B.C. System Plan."

The Strategic Plan is a comprehensive planning tool,

reaching far beyond defining the amount of money that each university plans to spend. "Capital requirements are driven by academic concerns," says Cunliffe. "As a result it is necessary for universities to develop a statement of mission. None of the universities to-date has such a statement."

The Strategic Plan calls for the involvement of each of the universities in the development of an overall approach. With this in mind a meeting of representatives from the Council, the universities, and the Ministry was held on June 27, 1983. At this meeting all agreed to proceed according to the Plan.

"The Council was to go ahead with finding a Planning Officer and developing a data base. The universities were to come to grips with their aspects of the plan when the Fall session started and when the Faculty and Senate were available," explains Cunliffe.

Dr. Ken Strand (SFU), was hired as Project Manager by the Council as of Sept. 1, 1983. He will be working full-time on the project until Jan. 1, 1984, and either full-time or part-time for the following eight months depending on the status of the project.

Strand does not have definite plans as yet. "I approach things by spending some time talking to the actors to get an understanding of the situation and then go from there. I don't use a critical-path approach or some other path that is pre-arranged."

However Strand's perception of the project is at variance with that of Cunliffe. While Cunliffe sees the approval of the universities as being critical such is not the case for Strand. "This Plan is a project of the Council and doesn't require extensive approval from the universities, just their co-operation," says Strand.

This seems to be quite different from Cunliffe's position. According to Cunliffe, "the planning process has to involve all aspects of the universities including faculty and students. Each university has to clarify its own needs, budgets, and procedures."

"What I see coming out of this is an illumination of the

position that each university offers in the whole system and that the universities as a whole offer in post-secondary learning," explains Cunliffe.

The Strategic Plan calls for the appointment of someone to co-ordinate planning at each university in addition to the Council's Project Manager. According to UVic President Dr. Howard Petch the faculty and students at UVic will become involved through the Senate. Dr. Murray Fraser, who is chairman of the Senate's planning committee, will be the co-ordinating person at UVic.

Cunliffe believes that faculty will be supportive. "I anticipate enthusiasm from the enlightened ones. There are always some who want you to leave things alone, but hopefully they will be in the minority."

At least two of the university presidents may have concerns about the whole process however. SFU President William Saywell has expressed an uneasiness that the plan could result in the loss of autonomy by the universities. He feels that "the study might lead to a university system with specific roles assigned to the three universities."

Petch wonders about the need of extensive planning when no funds are available. "We already have programs approved but nothing is happening because of budget controls. Granted, planning should be done before starting something, but nothing is being started."

Cunliffe is optimistic about the outcome of the plan however. "In the short run we will have a system with credible priorities, policies, and procedures supported by the universities and the council that can be presented to the government with some vigor for the government's guidance.

"In the long run we will work out where we are going, although not in a fixed manner. This type of plan is a matter of process and procedures that change as conditions change."

calendar

Monday, October 17th.

Maltwood Art Museum and Gallery. *Watersong: An Exhibition of Photographs by Tim Fitzharris*. Continues until Oct. 31. Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon to 4 p.m. Sunday, and during evening events at the University Centre Auditorium.

12:30 p.m. *Electra*—the Theatre Department's first of two free lunchtime plays this fall. Adapted by John Barton, directed by Stephen Malloy. Continues daily until Oct. 21. Chief Dan George Theatre, PHOENIX BUILDING.

1:30 p.m. Lansdowne Lecture Series. Professor Iwao Tabushi, Dept. of Synthetic Chemistry, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, will speak on "Recent Developments in Biomimetic Chemistry." Free and open to the public. ELLI 162.

7:30 p.m. Cinecenta films. *Gandhi*. Admission charge. SUB Theatre.

Tuesday, October 18th.

McPherson Library Gallery. *Work by Fred Douglas*. Continues until Oct. 31. Library hours are 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday to Thursday, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Wednesday, October 19th.

7:15 p.m. Cinecenta films. *Chan is Missing*. & Admission charge. SUB Theatre.

9:15 p.m.

7:30 p.m. Lansdowne Lecture Series. Dr. Paul Shepard, Avery Professor of Human Ecology and Natural Philosophy, Pitzer College and The Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California, will speak on "Nature and Madness." Free and open to the public. CLER A106.

Thursday, October 20th.

12:30 p.m. Free seminar presented by the

Dept. of Biology. Dr. J. Purcell, Post-Doctoral Scientist, UVic, will speak on "Predation on Fish Larvae by Pelagic Coelenterates." CUNN 146.

1:30 p.m. Free seminar presented by the Dept. of Physics. Dr. Carman H. Costain, D.R.A.O., will speak on "Radio Interferometric Studies of Large Antennas." ELLI 061.

Lansdowne Lecture Series. Professor Iwao Tabushi (see above) will speak on "Coordination Chemistry Directed Toward Specific Recognition and Activation of Metal Ions." Free and open to public. ELLI 162.

5:30 p.m. "The Thursday Thing"—A Series of Readings by Writers arranged by the Creative Writing Dept.

6:30 p.m. Guest Writer tonight: Diane Keating, author of *Dark Places* (1978), *The Girl Who Killed the Swan* (1980) and *No Birds or Flowers* (1982). Free and open to the public. MACL 144.

7:00 p.m. Cinecenta films. *Oliver Twist*. Admission charge. SUB Theatre.

9:15 p.m.

7:30 p.m. Video Rap Sessions (Thursday nights) presented by Chaplains' Services. *Kramer vs. Kramer*. For enrolment, contact the Chaplains' Office, University Centre.

The Linguistics Circle presents Dr. Gary Prideaux, Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Alta., and Visiting Professor at UVic speaking on "Language Processing Strategies: Examples and Evidence." CLER D267.

8:00 p.m. The Classical Association of Vancouver Island presents Professor Susan Treggiari, Stanford University speaking on "Roman Wives and Concubines." CLER A106.

Friday, October 21st.

12:30 p.m. Fridaymusic. Free noonhour recital featuring School of Music students. MUSIC BUILDING, RECITAL HALL.

Faculty of Human and Social Development meets. CORN B145.

3:30 p.m. Faculty of Arts and Science meets. ELLI 167.

4:00 p.m. Soccer game. UVic Vikings vs. University of Saskatchewan. Centennial Stadium.

5:30 p.m. Chaplains Services presents its fall sharing retreat weekend at Camp Columbia, Thetis Island, with Charles Barber speaking on "Transitions." For further information, contact the Chaplains' Office, University Centre.

7:00 p.m. Cinecenta films. *The Verdict*. Admission charge. SUB Theatre.

9:15 p.m.

8:00 p.m. University of Victoria Orchestra—George Corwin, conductor. No admission charge. University Centre Auditorium.

Saturday, October 22nd.

Fall Badminton Tourney. Continues until Oct. 23. MCKI GYM.

Field Hockey Tournament. UVic Vikettes host CWUAA Tournament #3. Continues until Oct. 23. UVic Playing Fields.

2:15 p.m. Soccer game. UVic Vikings vs. University of Alberta. Centennial Stadium.

2:30 p.m. Rugby game. UVic Vikings vs. Oak Bay. McCoy Road Field.

6:30 p.m. Basketball games. UVic Vikettes & Vikings vs. Alumni. MCKI

8:00 p.m. GYM.

9:00 p.m. AMS Productions present *Octoberfest '83*, with guest David Raven. Tickets (\$6) are available at the SUB General Office.

Sunday, October 23rd.

1:00 p.m. Weekly Sunday matinees presented by University Daycare Services. *The Man from Snowy River*. Tickets are \$1.50 for Children and Students, \$2.50 general admission. SUB Theatre.

7:15 p.m. Cinecenta films. *The Man From Snowy River*. Admission charge.

9:15 p.m. SUB Theatre.

Monday, October 24th.

1:00 p.m. Board of Governors meets. Senate & Board Room, University Centre.

1:30 p.m. Free seminar presented by the Dept. of Chemistry. Dr. J.M. Bassett, Institute for Catalysis Research, Villeurbanne, France, will speak on "Surface Organometallic Chemistry: A New Approach To Heterogeneous Catalysis." ELLI 162.

7:15 p.m. Cinecenta films. *Smash Palace*. & Admission charge. SUB Theatre.

9:15

8:30 p.m. The School of Music presents special guest artist Frans Bruegen, Renowned Recorder Virtuoso. Tickets are \$5 for Adults, \$3 for Students, Senior Citizens and the Disabled. MUSIC BUILDING, RECITAL HALL.

Tuesday, October 25th.

7:30 p.m. Lansdowne Lecture Series. Professor Iwao Tabushi (see above) will speak on "Future Energy Resources in Japan." Free and open to the public. BEGB 159.

Faculty Club annual general meeting (members only). Faculty Club.

Wednesday, October 26th.

7:15 p.m. Cinecenta films. *All Screwed Up*. & Admission charge. SUB Theatre.

9:15 p.m.

8:00 p.m. Awards Recognition Ceremony. University Centre Auditorium.

letters

Does he have bicycle of ill-repute?

Sir

It seems that I am guilty of keeping a disorderly bicycle. This at any rate was the purport of the message which awaited me last Thursday evening.

"The University provides bicycle racks for the orderly storage of bicycles, please use them."

Being British and proud of it, my first reaction was "up yours." The bicycle rack which can be absolutely relied on not to buckle the rim of a bicycle wheel has yet to be invented, or if it has, has yet to make its appearance on campus. In any case, I submit that one great advantage of the bicycle consists in the fact that it can be "stored" quite properly by being propped against whatever building its owner is visiting—provided of course that window glass is not jeopardized.

I think I can claim to have ridden a bicycle to and from the university—in all weathers and all seasons—for longer than most people. The only person to whom I would yield is the Vice-President Administration (whose bicycle is frequently to be seen improperly stored as he goes about his daily rounds). My academic bicycling background goes back a long way. The iron railings bounding the Memorial Court of Clare College, Cambridge still contain one crooked rail, bent some thirty-seven years ago now by the drunken soldier who tried to remove my elder brother's bike (he was an engineering student at the time), complete with chain, padlock and railing back in 1947. Let me assure you, on the basis of his experience (my brother's, I mean, not the soldier's), as well as on my own survival of the hazards of Cambridge traffic for eight years, that you won't find King's Parade, or the Backs, or Trinity Great Court—or—to give the Other Place its due, the High, the Peckwater Quad of Christchurch or the Garden Court of New College—or any such places—disfigured by rows of what look like tank traps on the Normandy Beaches. What you will find, in all such places, are plenty of bicycles, of many vintages, "stored" as they were meant to be stored.

Perhaps, however, our Victorian bicycles threaten the swift passage of the motorized battalions of Buildings and Grounds as they sally forth astride their gang mowers, leaf blowers and instant tree planters, bound upon their latest blitzkrieg against the local vegetation. (Only at UVic does Birnam Wood quite often come to Dunsinane: in fact I've often wondered whether the gardeners—or would it be the Department of Theatre?—keep a special force of rapid deployment conifers on twenty-four hour alert.) Anyhow, this suggests a possible use for the tank traps.

What is a "disorderly bicycle"? Is it the same as a bicycle of ill repute? This reminds me of a moot which was once held in the Inner Temple on the niceties of the United Kingdom Road Traffic Act: If a butcher's boy leaves his delivery bicycle (the kind that looks a bit like a penny farthing in reverse, with a small wheel in front topped by a large basket) on a double yellow line, does it constitute an illegally parked vehicle? It was apparently concluded that the results of action under the road traffic act would not be certain enough to justify prosecution. If the delivery boy was delivering pasties, pies or other cooked meats, however, a strong case for prosecution existed under the Public Health Act, since his bicycle could be considered as a restaurant, and, as such, would be required to provide washroom facilities for its staff and customers commensurate with the standards prescribed in the Act.

In like vein, I leave you with the thought that a bicycle of ill repute would, according to my understanding of what the term implies, have to be made for two (as the old song puts it); and that both Daisy and her partner would have to be far more athletic than I am. I therefore take this occasion to assure the originators of the aforesaid writ that I remain, irrepentantly,

up theirs.
John Money
(History)

Co-ordinator says 'thanks'

To Faculty, Staff and Students, University of Victoria

Through the medium of the Ring I would like to extend my personal thanks to all of those who helped to plan events for National Universities Week and to all who worked so hard to make it successful.

Although there were a number of disappointments in poor turnouts for some lectures and the absence of larger crowds on the campus, the spirit that was generated throughout the university community was exceptional.

Those who did come to UVic were impressed by the exhibits they viewed, the lectures they heard, the taxpayer's lunches and the general feeling of good will that was so evident.

Some did not turn up at GIBLAD because of political differences; something I was sorry to see because the event was in no way political, but rather a time when we were trying to say "thank you" to all sections of the community. Those who came on that day understood the message we were trying to convey and enjoyed their visit.

As co-ordinator of NUW activities, I have been congratulated for a job well done but it is not I who deserves the congratulations. Campus colleagues and students, all of you gave so willingly of your time and made that extra effort to ensure that NUW was a success. You have my deepest appreciation for your support.

Sincerely
Sonia Birch-Jones
Alumni Co-ordinator

Where does the money go?

Sir

How wily our Vice-President Administration is! Whilst the general reserve parking rate rose by 5.45 per cent this year (and let us hope it will be less than salaries) the motorcycle rate rose by 10 per cent and the rate for duplicate stickers rose by no less than an outrageous 150 per cent. There can be little justification for that except to gouge out of us every last cent.

Clearly, duplicate stickers themselves do not cost more than a few cents and I would hope

that Mr. Matthews (J.T.M.) could control the administrative costs of issuing them to less than 150 per cent increase in one year. Where does the money go...what could the reason be?

One would not even mind it so much if occasionally some of the parking monies were put to the use to which presumably they were initially intended, namely repairing the parking lots. Puddles still gather in the same holes in the Elliott lot as they did when I first came in 1972.

However, I doubt that much sympathy or reprieve will be forthcoming from a reprobate such as J.T.M. since he is after all a cyclist. In fact one wonders why he has not thought of a parking sticker for bicycles—or has he?

Reg Mitchell
(Chemistry)

McGeer myopic?

To the editor:

I have noted with interest that the Honorable Dr. Patrick McGeer participated in a panel discussion here at UVic during National Universities Week. I am encouraged by this because it represents a continuation of the long university tradition of tolerating people, like Dr. McGeer, who hold radical social and political views.

We are all familiar with the Minister's position on the government's legislation which will relegate B.C. universities to the backwaters of academia and which has been condemned by national educational organizations around the world and by professors at many universities, including Harvard, MIT, Yale, Princeton, Oxford, and Cambridge. The manner with which Dr. McGeer flouts this trivial opposition seems to confirm the rumors that he suffers from recurring, debilitating bouts of self-righteousness and a severe myopia that is incurable, if not terminal. Realizing these handicaps, we cannot expect Dr. McGeer to gain any new insights from his visit here, but one can hope that his afflictions have not advanced to the point that he interprets our tolerance of his presence as support for his policies.

Don White
Library